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The present application is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. patent application Serial No. 09/567,326 filed on May 9, 2000, now abandoned, which in turn is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Serial No. 08/909,828, filed on August 12, 1997, now U.S. patent No. 6,060,646.

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FIGURES 7A-7F show the alignment of ^mmonocot *Rpl3* cDNA clones. The consensus sequences are aligned beginning at the putative ATG translation initiation codon, with the exception of the oat sequence which is a partial sequence.

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B3 1 (amended). A modified monocot nucleic acid, wherein the wild type form of said monocot nucleic acid encodes a ribosomal L3 protein and wherein a host transformed with said modified nucleic acid is resistant to trichothecene mycotoxins, wherein the modification is sufficient to reduce the mycotoxin binding capabilities of the encoded ribosomal L3 protein but is insufficient to destroy the function of the encoded protein as a ribosomal L3 protein, wherein the modification is a single amino acid substitution for Trp at position 258 (based on the amino acid numbering of the rice nucleic acid).

2 (amended). The modified nucleic acid of claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid is modified by a base pair substitution, deletion, addition or inversion.

5 (amended). The modified nucleic acid of claim 1, wherein the monocot nucleic acid encoding the ribosomal L3 protein nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of: a rice nucleic acid, a corn nucleic acid, a sorghum nucleic acid, a wheat nucleic acid, a barley nucleic acid and an oat nucleic acid.

B4 6 (amended). The modified nucleic acid of claim 5, wherein the nucleic acid has a sequence which will encode the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17 and SEQ ID NO:18, with the sequence encoding a cysteine at position 258, or a functional equivalent thereof.

7 (amended). A cloning vector containing the modified monocot nucleic acid as defined in claim 1.

B5 10 (amended). The cloning vector of claim 8, wherein the monocot nucleic acid encoding the ribosomal L3 protein is selected from the group consisting of: a rice nucleic acid, a corn nucleic acid, a wheat nucleic acid, a barley nucleic acid, and an oat nucleic acid.

11 (amended). The cloning vector of claim 10, wherein the nucleic acid has a sequence which will encode the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17 and SEQ ID NO:18, with the sequence encoding a cysteine at position 258, or a functional equivalent thereof.

12 (amended). A transformed plant transformed with the modified monocot nucleic acid of claim 1, wherein said transformed plant is resistant to infection by *Fusarium* species which produce trichothecene mycotoxins.

15 (amended). The plant of claim 13, wherein the nucleic acid encoding the ribosomal L3 protein is selected from the group consisting of a rice nucleic acid, a corn nucleic acid, a sorghum nucleic acid, a wheat nucleic acid, a barley nucleic acid and an oat nucleic acid.

16 (amended). The plant of claim 15, wherein the nucleic acid has a sequence which will encode the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17 and SEQ ID NO:18, with the sequence encoding a cysteine at position 258, or a functional equivalent thereof.

22 (amended). A method of increasing resistance to *Fusarium* species infestation by transforming a suitable plant with the modified nucleic acid as defined in claim 1, wherein the plant transformed with said nucleic acid has increased resistance to trichothecene mycotoxins and wherein said method comprises the steps of:

providing a modified nucleic acid and

transforming a suitable plant with said nucleic acid;

wherein the *Fusarium* species is selected from the group consisting of *F. graminearum*, *F. sambucinum*, *F. poae*, *F. sporotrichioides*, *F. culmorum* and *F. crookwellense*.